



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Early Narratives of the Northwest, 1634-1699 (Original Narratives of Early American History). Edited by LOUISE PHELPS KELLOGG, PH. D., of the Research Department of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1917. xiv, 382 p.)

The closing volume of the series of *Original Narratives* published under the auspices of the American Historical Association is devoted to accounts of the discovery and exploration of the region of the Great Lakes and upper Mississippi during the latter half of the seventeenth century. The French conquest of this territory, whether effected by devoted priests under the direction of various religious orders or by intrepid adventurers encouraged and financed in their undertakings by officials of the French government, furnishes one of the most fascinating chapters of American history. The narratives assembled in the present collection include the reports on the discoveries of Jean Nicolet by Father Vimont, and of Raymbault and Jogues by Father Lalemant, as given in the *Jesuit Relation* of 1642; accounts of the expeditions of Radisson and Groseilliers, Allouez, Dollier and Galinée, Joliet and Marquette, Duluth, and St. Cosme as related by themselves; the travels of Perrot as described by La Potherie, who had access to the explorer's journals; and the "Memoir on La Salle's Discoveries" by Henri de Tonty. The Radisson manuscript was written in English, and the present reprint is from the edition brought out by the Prince Society of Boston. The other narratives were written in French and in every case English translations as well as the French versions are available in print. With two exceptions Dr. Kellogg has used for the present volume what are evidently regarded as the most authoritative English translations without indicating that further critical comparison with the original French version has been made. Falconer's translation of Tonty's *Memoir* as reprinted in volume 1 of the *Illinois Historical Collections* is reproduced "with many textual corrections." The version of the St. Cosme letter used has never been in print. It is a translation made from the original manuscript by Crawford Lindsay, changed in a few minor particulars as a result of a critical comparison with a photostat copy of a transcript of the original belonging to the Chicago His-

torical Society. Both the photostat copy and the Lindsay translation are in the possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Each narrative is prefaced by an introductory note containing a short sketch of the explorer with a bare outline of his discoveries and explorations, and bibliographical information about the original manuscript and extant published versions and translations of the extract reproduced. Many obscure points in the lives and activities of the subjects of these sketches have yet to be cleared up; and it is a matter of regret that the editor's introductions do not contain references to the sources on which her own conclusions are based, or more extended analyses of the views held by other scholars. The review of Nicolet's journey of 1634, for example, makes no note of the possibility that the explorer may have come up the St. Mary's River as far as the falls; likewise if it can be stated with assurance that Groseilliers arrived in New France in 1637, when in the opinion of several scholars of note he came in 1641 or perhaps a year or two later, the source for such assurance should be indicated. Some of the narratives are annotated very fully; others, especially the Radisson manuscript which presents many perplexing problems, are accompanied by little in the way of comment or elucidation. Information such as that supplied in the note on the battle of Seneff (p. 329 n. 3), or on Louis Joliet (p. 191 n. 1), or on Louis de Buade, Count of Frontenac (p. 227 n. 3) is so easily accessible that one is inclined to question the advisability of assigning to it space which might well have been employed to better advantage.

Students of Minnesota history will be somewhat at a loss to understand why some extracts at least of Hennepin's narrative could not have been included in the volume; and it would seem that space ought to have been found for Perrot's proclamation at Fort St. Antoine on Lake Pepin in 1689, if only to mark the establishment of the first French posts on the upper Mississippi.

FRANC M. POTTER

The Story of Minnesota. By GRACE EMERY and RHODA J. EMERY. (St. Paul, 1916. 174 p.)

The increasing attention that is being paid to the study of Minnesota history in the public schools of the state has resulted in the publication of several histories adapted for use as texts. Two of these, Parsons' *The Story of Minnesota* and Pollock's